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Connecticut Warbler in Maine.—September 16, 1906, in the woods of Cape Elizabeth, I saw a warbler which I could not fully identify at the time, but which answered the description of a Connecticut Warbler, the white eye-ring being particularly prominent. The following day, September 17, 1906, a cat brought to a cottage, about 200 yards from the spot where I saw the above mentioned bird, a young male Connecticut Warbler. The specimen was taken to Mr. Arthur H. Norton, curator of the Portland Society of Natural History, and was verified by him. The skin is now in the collection of the Society. This, I believe, is the seventh record of this warbler in southwestern Maine. The previous six records are as follows: Brown, Cape Elizabeth, Aug. 30, 1878, Abstract Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., 1882; Goodale, Saco, Sept. 1885, Sept. 8, 1886, and Sept. 15, 1886, Goodale in Auk, Vol. IV, p. 77; Norton, Westbrook, Sept. 20, 1896, Bull. Univ. of Maine, No. III, p. 119; Norton, Westbrook, Sept. 5, 1901, Journal Maine Ornith. Soc., Vol. VI, p. 47.—W. H. BROWNSON, *Portland, Me.*

***Cinclus mexicanus* not a Costa Rican Bird.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1891, Mr. Cherrie extended the range of the American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) "south from Guatemala to Costa Rica" and stated that "*C. mexicanus* is a comparatively common bird along many of the mountain streams" in the last named country while its congener, *C. ardesiacus*, he considers rare. This record was cited, with an interrogation mark, in the synonymy of *C. mexicanus mexicanus* on p. 678 of Part III, 'Birds of North and Middle America,' with the observation, in a footnote, that possibly the Costa Rican bird "represented a different form." Since the publication of Part III I have been able to examine the specimens in the Costa Rica National Museum, with the result that all the specimens labeled *C. mexicanus* (in Mr. Cherrie's handwriting) are adults of *C. ardesiacus* while those labeled *C. ardesiacus* (also by Mr. Cherrie) are young of that species. The two stages are so conspicuously different in coloration (the young of *C. ardesiacus* being nearly pure white beneath) that, in the absence of specimens of *C. mexicanus* for comparison, it is scarcely to be wondered that Mr. Cherrie mistook them for distinct species.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

A Carolina Wren in Middlesex Fells, Massachusetts.—On November 20, 1906, the call-notes of a wren were heard within the border of this State Reservation on the Wyoming side, and upon investigation the bird was found to be a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). It was moving in and about piles of cord wood laid up in the work of cutting out and sawing the large pines and hemlocks which the gypsy moths have killed. I stood with my back to one pile while the activity of the wren about another pile was observed and enjoyed with keen interest. Presently it came over into the pile beside which I stood and worked in among